D and its extremity B be joined with the points A and C then the totality of triangles will be formed and they will be uniformly distributed on the semicircumference whose diameter is the hypotenuse.

The question is not whether the triangles are uniformly distributed or not but what method gives the *totality* of the series.

Drury College, January 27, 1896.

NOTES.

ERRATA. Professor Beman calls my attention to a manifest error in Professor Klein's paper which I translated for the December number. Vol. II, page 350, should give the series $\frac{\pi}{4}=1-\frac{1}{3}+\frac{1}{5}-\frac{1}{7}+\ldots.$ The series $1-\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{3}-\frac{1}{4}+\ldots.$ $=\log_e 2$ instead of $\frac{\pi}{4}$.

D. E. SMITH.

Dr. E. A. Bowser writes: Should not problem 43 [Calculus] read $\int_0^1 \frac{x^{a-1}-x^{-a}}{1+x}\frac{dx}{\log x}$, as in Price's Calculus, Vol. II, page 120?

NOTE ON THE SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM 45, PAGES 274-75.

BY ARTEMAS MARTIN, LL. D.

There is but *one* case in Problem 45, Geometry, *as proposed*. Only the circumscribing circle is required.

The final result may be expressed in the more simple form

$$R=\frac{abc}{2\sqrt{[abc(a+b+c)]}-(ab+ac+bc)}.$$

In the second solution, page 275, the equation

"$\cos BCA=\cos(BCA+BCO)$"

should be $\cos BCA=\cos(ACO+BCO)$.